WOMAN'S WORLD.

It intended that these columns shall frecore m's work in all the varied fields of usefulness. Reginion respecting women, and voice "the swe and thoughts of women. It is hoped that they may in some measure encourage and strengthso women in every worthy effort, aidther in 5 -iv. me the problem of self-support, protect then brough knowledge of forms of business and law more them to attain to their rightful position, and thus through enlightened, elevated woman head ennoble the home, the race, the Nation.

"Woman's World" is wide. As wife, as mother. as home-maker, as worker, as educator, as philan-Propiet, as comrade, as citizen, and as a human beme, woman is everywhere building for herself and her generation. From an sections of this world. brief reports of individual and organized work. news items, thoughts. suggestions and inquiries are invited for these columns. Address all such communications to

FLORENCE M. ABKINSON. 165 Elm St., Indianapolis, Ind.

It is perhaps worthy of mention as indicative of one phase of public sentiment that an honorable, chivalrons act toward a woman on the part of the hero of the play is always vigorously applanded by the "gallery gods."

Miss Myra Goodwin, daughter of Rev. T. A. Goodwin, of this city, has resigned her po-sition as assistant professor of mathematics at De Panw University, in order to devote berself to the juveane work of the W.C.

For nearly a year past Lucy S. V. King has advocated the interests of women, especially with reference to their enjoyment is drug stores, in "The Drogman," a monthly paper published at Chattanooga, Tenn. She is now offering prizes for shart original esnse and abuse and theory of action." The first prize is a revolving book case worth \$14 Essays will be received until May 20, and fall instructions to competitors will be forwarded on application.

It seems to be the fate of the woman suffrage work this year that it shall just miss fruition. The disappointment in Dakots over Governor. Pierce's veto of the suffrage bill after it had passed both branches of the Legislature, is supplemented by another in Rhode Island. The Woman's Journal says:

"The woman suffrage amendment which passed both branches of the Rhode Island Legislature by such large majorities-44 to 20 in the House, and 28 to 2 in the Senatewas not carried, legally, after all. The final vote in the House was just one day too late for the notice to be given, as required by law, in the warrants for the April town that the delay was intentional, however, and very little probability that next year's Legislature will fail to submit the amend-

Miss Frances F. Fisher, principal of the public schools at Cieveland, Ohio, is one o the Vassar girls acheiving distinction in scientine research. On too 17th of last month Miss Fisher delivered an able lecture upon Cosmic Evolution, illustrating the subject through her own practical experience in astronemical observation. She was for two years the pupil of Maria Mitchell, professor of astronomy at Vassar College, and lived during a portion of that time in the observatory, which contains no less than five fine telescopes. Some of her observations and calculations were at that time considered of sufficient importance to be published by scientific journals. Afterward Miss Fisher had charge of the astronomical classes at Brook's School, Mr. White, the head master, ordering for her use a superior five-inch telescope from Alvan Clark, the celebrated in strument maker at Cambridgeport. Since leaving college Miss Fisher has devoted much time to the study of the various branches of evolution and has made herself familiar with the thoughts and researches of the leading

scientists of the age. Young women who aspire to authorship are apt to overlook the importance of elementary education. The ability to spell correctly, punctuate properly and write legibly should be striven after rather than despised or re garded as of no consequence. It is true that there are a number of successful, even distinguished writers whose orthography is lame or whose penmanship is provocative of profanity in the composing room. But their success is not due to these shortcomings Phonetic spelling and illegible acrawls are not signs of genius. Any clodhopper can spell cut with a k, or sign his name so wretchedly that only an expert can determine whether it is John Smith or Tom Jones. Of two manuscripts from unknown authors the one properly prepared for the press has a decided advantage over the one that is faulty. There is in every publication office long-suffering, much enduring creature manuscripts submitted for use, to decipner all manner of scrawle to pass judgment upon the entpourings from all manner of souls. The difference between the impressions made upon this arbiter by the first sight of a chan, carefully prepared manuscript, and one with crooked and slanting lines, misspelled words and illegible writing, is very similar to the difference between the impressions made on first appearance by a neatly, carefully dressed woman and by a sloven. The fact that a manuscript needs to be "edited," that is, properly paragraphed, the punctuation marks supplied or changed, the spelling and grammar corrected and the indistinct words erased and rewritten-is good reason for reecting it, though the subject be interesting and the style brilliant. Again, the merit of a plain manuscript is much more readily ascertained than that of one hard to read. When the weary "reader" comes to an article which must be labored over and deciphered word by word in order to ascertain what it is about or which side of a delicate public question it supports, he is strongly to inscribe it "respectfully de clined" and return it unread, and may yield

This is but another illustration of the fact that thorough work commands more respect and a better place than work half done. Betouch and three the world through the printed page, they must be formed into sentences, but upon paper word by word and into type letter by letter. The work of put ting these thoughts correctly upon paper in readiness for the type setter, properly belongs to the anthor or some one he or she may employ. The young writer who asks the editor to "please correct all mistakes," makes a big mistake as to the requirements of her calling. She ought to tarry until she bas learned to correct ther mistakes Dic-tionaries and grammersare easily obtained and pencils, paper, pens and ink are cheap, and the young writer who seeks for success had better re write an article ten times than to leave one error to the mercy of the editor.

The Women Who Write. Mrs. Helen M. Gongar will contribute an article to the New Era for May, descriptive of

her recent journeyings in Cuba. Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie has written the article on Mrs Browning for the new English "Biographical Dictionary."

It is said that Constance Fenimore Woolon, who never hid her identity behind a en-name, never had a manuscript rejected. "Women of the Day," by Miss Frances Hays ments in a concise form a series of sketches of about 650 of the remarkable and gifted

Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller, now of St. Paul, Minn., gave a series of "Home Talks" at the Florida Chautauque. Her contributions to the New York Christian Union. "Home Talks About the Word," have ined the popularity of that excellent pa-

women of curtime o'all lands.

"Chinese Gordon: The Uncrowned King. to the title of a handsome ribbon-tied book, by Laura C. Holloway, which Fank and Wagnelis have just issued. It is the compilon from Gordon's private letters of his responsibilities, and can but prove a timely addition to Forbes' "Life."

The South has fully its share of late of women who support themselves by magszine and story writing. Mrs. Charles Tieman, author of the popular "Homosetle" in the Round Robin series has finished another volume called "Propinquity." She is a na-tive of Richmord, Va, has lived in Baltisir ce the war, has written stories for Harper's and the Centure. Another Baltimore writer is Miss K. M. Roland, who has worked for nearly all the Southern magasines and Harper's. Mrs. Angelina Crippeh Davis, of Louisville, has been writing Southern character sketches for ten years, and her work is much admired in the South. She used to lecture, and now she has a realistic novel ready.

General News Notes.

INDIANAPOLIS. - The W. C. T. U. will petition the County Commissioners to appoint a "Pelice Matron" to look after the women prisoners in the county jail and station

INDIANA .- All the faculty and about half the students of the college at Merom, Ind., voted for woman suffrage when the question was proposed there last fall.

Massachuserts .- The woman suffragiets are holding a series of meetings in different parts of the State.

England,-Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell has been nominated for one of the Board of Poor Law Guardians in Hastings, England.

CANADA -The newly enfranchised women of Canada have sided the election of temperance officials in several towns in the province of Ontario.

New York .- In 1882 there was a majority of five against the woman suffrage bill in the New York Assembly; in 1884, a majority of four. This year there was a majority of one in its favor.

NEBRASKA .- Miss Frances E. Townsley bas been regularly ordained and installed as a pastor of the Baptist Church at Fairfield, Neb She is the first woman ordained by this organization, has been about ten years in evangelistic work, and is described as an "earnest, godly woman, full of power."

MICHIGAN -- Mrs. S. A. C. Plumber, of Lansing, has been appointed chief institut. ing and installing officer of the Woman's Relief Corps in Michigan .- Mrs. Mary L. Dre, President of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, has accepted a position in Lansing in the office of the Sacretary of

PENNSYLVANIA,-The Woman's Silk Culture Association of Philadelphia bas secured but women are found acting as apothecaries, the German Pavilion in the Centerial watch makers, clerks in the post, railroad rounds for an educational establishment. All the appliances for a school of sitk-culture will be introduced, and a number of hand and steam reels will be put in. Agriculturists and others are to be invited to attend the school, and observe the processes connected

RHOBE ISLAND -Mrs. Eliza H. L. Barker has just been elected a member of the School Committee of Tiverton, R. I. Mrs. Backer is said to be the youngest woman ever elected to that office. It is also the only instance on record where mother and daughter have successively held the position, Mrs. M T. Lawtop, Mrs. Barker's mother, having been elected in 1871. Mrs. Barker is a Vastar graduate, a contributor to the Rhode Island Historical Magazine, the Providence Journal, and other papers.

Personal -Mrs. C. I Wade (Bessie Bram ble) who has been on the staff of the Pit's burg Leader for a number of years, and slso conducts a department in the Pittsburg Dis patch, in which she is doing good work for women, was recently elected a member of the Pittsburg Press Club,-Frances E. Willard authoritatively denies the report that she has communicated to the Alton Presbytery a "revelation" concerning woman suffrage. We expressed last week our belief that the report would prove to be untrue. The Uniongral, edited by Miss Willard's sister scouts the idea that anything more than "consecrated common sense" was necessary to en ble her to see the righteousness and utility of

South .- The Southern Dantal Association. at the late meeting in New Orleans, elected Mrs J. R. Walker, of that city, an honorary member in recognition of her contribution to dental literature in a work called "Letters ville, Fla, Miss M. A. Ross has been interesting the public in her kindergarten work and has delineated her subject, showing how it can be adopted in Sunday school work. A club has been organized by the ladies of this city for literary and mental improvement, and Mrs. M. L. Hatchet proposes to issue a semi-monthly journal in the interest of the women of the South, having for contributors only those who have been reared in Southern climes. Her idea is to develop more fally the arts, literature and science among her South-

Remonstrants Against Property Rights. [Lucy Stone in Woman's Journal.]

Women opposed the property rights o married women thirty years ago. I shall never lorget the scorn with which my wife, who refused to sign the petition for property rights, said: "Do you think I would give myself where I would not give my money? dere was a proof of the debasing effect of the subject of women," a fresh illustration of

"Jove fixed it certain that whatever day She hugged her disabilities, as the remon strants do theirs to day. She preferred to be a legal pauper and to own nothing, because the force of the custom which robbed a wife bad ground out of her soul the natural instinct to possess what was her own. It is the force of custom and prejudice which holds the remonstrants in its grip to day. Let us be ratient with them. They will grow out

W. C. T. U Press Department.

List of questions the National Superintendent of the Press Dapartment W. C. T. U., wishes answered by S ate and Ter to isl Superintendents for the Annual Report. Local Unions will please carefully note, and include answers to same in their reports to their respective officers. Last year several cation, and side needy members of the so-States sent no report at all, others very in-definite reports. It is evident the report of the State must depend on the work of the local Unions mainly. Every W. C. T. U woman who writes temperence articles for the press, or furnishes selected articles or paragraphs, is entitled to be included in the | and editors, 25; actresses and musicians, State report. Let us gather up all the facts 739; painters and sculptors, 52; employes possible in regard to our press work. Local Unions will please send their reports before the first of September to their State Superin-

How many Unions in State? How many have appointed local superintendants of the Press Department? 3. How many papers published in the

State: How many temperance papers? How many favorable to temperance? How many have a Temperance Depart ment conducted by the W. C. T. U.?

7. How many W. C. T. U. women help in

any of the five ways enumerated below? How does the Press Work of 1885 compare with 1884; A careful study of papers show five ways which editors admit temperance truth to

As general news, or special notices of state or local work, as announcements and reports of meetings, conventions, etc., This loes not commit an editor as a temperance

2. As paragraphs relating to the work in general, scattered through the pages of other reading. This may be considered evidence of a broad mind willing that all truth should

be represented in the paper.

3. As editorials, contributed or selected articles; evidently a candid expression of the editor's own belief on the subject.

in religious and agricultural papers, and in some of cur largest "patent" sheets.

5. Granting space for a Temperance Department, conducted by the W. C. T. U. or other societies - with or without restriction as to kind of articles furnished, and with or without editorial endorsement, Many an editor, will, from a generous recognition of the right of intelligent people to differ from himself, grant space, who would not without special personal solicitation, publish articles in either of the other ways. All there ways are good. Upon the first four the W. C. T. U. may have indirect induence. Upon the last, direct. It will depend upon the editor, the people and the W. O. T. U. itself, which is best. The column has advantages which other ways have not. It is definite work for the Union. It compels research, discretion and concentration of thought. The column is itself an educator of the people. It shows that an organization of women ore a force, that they have come to stay until the public mind is enlightened and salcons are put away from the face of the

land. An ideal department thus conducted by the W. C. T. U. would be made up of Na tional. State and local news of the doings o the W. C. T. U., of news of all other organizations working for the same result; of quotations from leading writers and speakers, ministers and physicians; of facts and arguments on every phase of the subject. And it would be read. ESTHER T. HOUSH,

National Supt. Press Dept. W. C. T. U. Bave Faith In Time.

There's a quaint and curious proverb The years have handed down, You'll hear it in the village street, You'll hear it in the town. You'll read it in each blade of grass,

All nature's works, with one accord,

Proclaim, "Have faith in time."

"Have faith in time," impatient one Go watch the roses grow, Silently, imperceptibly, No change your eye can know; But now there's borne upon the air

A cloud of perfume sweet,

A flush as of a sunset cloud,

A rose is at your feet!

And in the river's chime;

"Have faith in time." Thy future life
Thou mayst not seek to know.
'Tis veiled from thy too curious eyes, For God has willed it so. Yet heed the moments as they go, Ere they are lost to thee;

For each one, as it passes by, Is big with destiny. -Eliza M. Sherman.

The Women Workers of Holland and

austria. It is only within the past twenty years that the women of Holland have been engaged in money making industries. The people of the country are very conservative, these callings is increasing. There is but one female physician, Miss Aletta Henrietta Jacobs, who practices at Amsterdam. See is the daughter of a doctor, and always had a taste for the profession. Sae passed her first examiration in 1872, graduated in 1879, and at once established her elf in business. Aside from the inevitable professional jealousy she meets with among her brethren, she says she has no fault to find with her success, or with the way in which she is treated. Public opinion is not against her in the practice of her profession, and she marks g eat progress within the past two or three years in favor of bettering the position of women in State

In 1865 women were allowed to become apothecaries and assistant apothecaries. In 1881, two hundred and sixteen had passed the assistant apothecaries' examinations, The National School of Arts has, within late years, been thrown open to the use of women, and girls work there from the living models, and attend the lectures, with the same freedom as men. An exhibition of female industry and art was held some years ago, and reading rooms for women have been opened in two of the principal cities. As the press has been steadily opposed to the industrial progress of women several newspapers have been started and supported by women them-selves One of these was entitled "Work Ennobles," and aimed to provide poor gentlewomen with home work.

Teaching is considered oy parents the most proper avecation for a girl, if she has to work at all. There are normal schools, which are encouraged, though it was a long time before girls were given the same educational advan- | till even our domestic servants are ashamed tages as boys. Dutch women have shown considerable talent for the fine arts, and there is a school of Dramatic Art, at Amsterdam. which numbers among its graduates some of the most talented actresses of the country.

In Austria, notwithstanding great opposi-

tion, mostly from men, institutions for the

preparation of women for active employ-

ment are continually appearing. The "Wo-

man's Industrial Society" was founded in

founded in 1866, and has grown every year

in usefulness and importance. In 1874 its

school for the industrial training of women was opened, and soon after workshops and schools of designs were started. Lace-making is taught in the school, the children of poor lace makers being taught without charge. In a commercial school the French and English languages are taught, and there are lectures on various artistic and scientific sub-More than a thousand women have enjoyed the benefits of this institution during the past few years. There is a State school, founded by the Government, where women can learn certain of the arts applied to industry. The public and private schools for girls are much better than they used to be. In Hungary there is a society to encourage the employment of women; many young girls prepare themselves for teachers. but the chances of obtaining employment are not very good on account of the large number of Roman Catholic Sisters who betake themselves to that sort of work. Many young women, however, are making a specialty of the kindergarten method. Females are employed in the telegraph and postal service, and in other departments of the women bave been employed in South Aus tria in the Government telegraph and postal service. The reason given for ceasing to empley women in this branch of the service was that the male employes complained that the femsles worked for too low wages. The Society of Austrian Teachers and Gorernesses encourages normal school instruction, spreads ideas on advanced female educiety. The condition of women in Vienna may be taken as a fair sample of their coudition throughout the empire. The statisical report for 1881 shows that women were employed in that city as follows: Government employes. 20; teachers, 2,790; authors of the Board of Health, 5; health officers, 870; innkeepers, 33; farmers, 4 miners, 2; in industrial pursuits, 4 855; in business, 4,448; in banks, 14; mes engers, 119; living on their incomes, 9,460; living on pensions and the like, 5,154; heads of educa jor al establishments, 32; heads of charitable institutions, 18; in undefined cellings, 31 518; cierks, 2,378; day laborers, 49,376; demestics, 25,238. The total female population of Vienna at that time was 373,156; of that number 187,249 did something toward

their own support. The universities are closed to women, but many women have, neve, neverthelss, become distinguished for learning. Miss Rosa Welt, of Vienna, a graduate at Bern, and is an expert in diseases of the eye: and the wife of Dr. Kerschbaumer assists her hosband, who is an opthalmist, in his operations. Mrs. Rusicks Ostoic has recived from the Emperer a gold medal for her proficiency in Oriental studies. Miss Von Torms is known as an antiquarian, and lectures on her discoveries; she has been highly spoken of by Dr. Schliemann. Miss Herschelmann bas lectured on the history of art, and Miss Hito is known for her abilities as a pedagogue and her lectures on educational subjects. Misses Druskovich and Rubenstein are lecturers on Belies Lettres.' A large number of the women of Austria naturally "take" to the theatre, and many become distinguished

abound all over the country. Many women learn the piano, but the harp, zithern, the violin and harmonium are the favorite instruments Women have made great progress in painting during the past few years, but there are few female sculptors. In general literature many women have been

successtul. FASHION AS IT FLIES.

The Aesthetic Importance of Dress-Children's and Misses, Millinery-Novelties. The aesthetic importance of dress, says a writer in the Brooklyn Eagle, is hardly less apparent than the moral. As the type of countenance, nay, of form, varies under the modifying influences of costume and climate, so we can be at no loss to understand the supreme beauty of Greek art and the sensuous perfection it typides. The Greeks not only enjoyed an exquisite atmosphere and lovely scenery, but perceived another kind of beauty which seemed to them more glorious than all-the beauty of the human form. And having set themselves to reach this, and having gained it, they gave it their principal thought and set it off with beautiful dress. Could one of the old Greek sculptors be transported into a modern drawing-room, he would surely wonder less that we have no better art than we should have any at all. For the truth stares every thoughtful person in the face. We are daily doing more and more to travesty the human form and set at naught those very principles of harmony inculcated by various aesthetic teachers with so much vehemence. The modern dress of both sexes by no means accords with the simplest laws of beauty, hygiene, and economic science. And, take it for all and all, perhaps the dress of a lady was seldom more inartistic, unhealthy, and extrayagant than at present, and surely never more vulgarizing. Consider the fashion of ear-rings. Now it

is obvious that the reason of women muti-

lating their ears is not to be found in the circumstances among which we are living. The modern ear-ring of cultivated nations is a relic of ruder mental and moral conditions, and though we have outlived the barbarism we persist in retaining the fashion of barbarians-a case among many in which the result of progress has been negative and not positive. Again, regard a lady's toilet as mere drapery. The eye is tortured by the multiplicity of angles, lines, and points, and what with the fragmentary appearance of the dress one is reminded of the piecemeal structure of the animals called articulate. narmony of color is regarded as little as harmony of proportion, and the passion for novelty has induced extreme wastefulnesstwenty dresses of inferior stuff are preferred to one of rich and artistic material, and the thought and care that might devise a really beautiful costume are expended upon the manufacture of a hundred as uniform as they are unbecoming. These commospiace dresses being quickly worn out, fashion, the modern Sisyphus, begins its uphill work by inventing a nuodred more. Women whose chief business it is to dress according to fashion are not likely to interfere with the graver concerns of life and in a work of deep and painful interset lately published by Dr. Polites, of the University of Pira on "The Physiology of the Mind," great stress is laid upon the connection of frivolous parsuits and mental disorders. There is a slightly greater disposition to insanity among women than among men, which is partly accounted for by the baneful system of female education, engendering as it does puerility of occupation, paucity of resource, and a habit of total despondence. The writer looks to the higher education of women not only as an element of their social and intellectual regeneration, but of physical well-being, since a purposeless or ill-directed life induces, among other ills that flesh is heir to, the most terrible of all-insanity. But let women begin the process o self-education by cultivating the ethics of dress. This is their empire. Dress, said Hazlitt, is the great secretof address, and young women who imitate the so-called "fast" style of Parisian fashion invariably acquire the fast style of speech and manners also. This is imitated by the lower classes, to wear sober colors and last year's bonnets. Extravagance is the rule, moderation the exception, among all ranks.

Among the light silk materials there is the toil du Louvre, a new kind of foulard of soft hues, sewn as it were in bouquets ever all the fashionable grounds of havannah, mess, cress, strawberry of an intense shade etc. We remarked in general patterns of natural tints so softened and arranged as to be in

perfect harmony with the ground. French Faille in black and every color, which is now made with a strong and rather rough surface, will play a great part in the costumes for summer, as it drapes well a d makes charming ernamentations, kiltings, ruchings, etc., and taffeta is employed as a transparent for the numberless thin tusues which fashion has prepared for our use, among others plain or figured gauzes, with curly silk designs forming stripes, garlande, running flower shapes, peas, etc., we have seen multicolored arrangements as also several shades of the same color, and they were in perfect taste.

Chehille trimmings will remain fashionable, and we shall have chemille embroidpassementeries of silk. chenille and beacs, among others beads cut with facets which glitter brilliantly, and are

of all tints and colors. Ornamentations in stripes of bouquets are scattered over the foundations of voile granadine mousseline de laine, etc., and are seen with plain stuffs of the same tissue perfectly in chenille were shown us arranged in stripes | Nihilism of Russia vanished or it ceased to | women were sent to penal servitude in the Government. Up to within a short time of different sizes across the bottom of the rely on ideas, intellectually advocated, and most cathsome prisons for no greater offenses skirt and tunic, again forming regular stripes or those graduated in size, and becoming

wider apart as they decrease. We shall see much Chantilly and woolen guipure lace employed for trimmings and draperies, over skirts of French faille, bordered with the same material, with waistcoats, ruchings for the neck, and lace parements to match.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HATS. Infants' caps are now made of Oriental or in preference to the drawn and tucked muslin caps formerly used. For girl babies a year old there are larger lace caps with a deep lace curtain and a ruche of lace all asound. These have for trimming a large top bow of old fashioned gauze ribbon, or rerheps small pink tips of ostrich feathers. For boys of one or two years are turbans, or elee Tim O'Shanter caps made of white embroidered muslin, with a bow of narrow many have a cape rounded to droop to the shoulders. A large bow of gauze or satin ribbon is the general trimming for children's heavily-wrought designs thrown into relief by a lining of rose or pale blue silk. Girls of four or five years wear straw pokes with pointed brim, and the trimming is a rosette gauze ribbon or of wool lace, or else of a eral Melecoff. In plaid or striped scarf. School-girls and ernr Iliashwitch. misses in their teens will wear rough straw 'On the side of pokes or dark English straw round hats of the editor's own belief on the subject.

4. By gathering all these articles into a department. We find these "departments" the theatre, and many become distinguished the shapes worn by their grown-up sisters, as actresses. The opportunities for learning and similarly trimmed, with a preference for gayer plaid silk and striped scarfs.

THE CITY OF MANY NATIONS.

The Story of the Nibilists-An Interview that Hartman Has Read and Corrected-

Difference Between the Nihilists and Ter rorists-List of Assassinations by the Czars and the Terrorists-The Future of the Terrorists.

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In the report of my interview with Mr Hartman, the most famous of the mis-called Nihilists (who are known in Russia as the Terrorists.) I stated that he read and corrected, with great care, the report that I had made of a series of conversations with a Russian Hebrew Nihilist who had been one of the socialistic propaganda. After he had made the necessary correcti ons, he pro nounced the interview an accurate and trust-worthy account, as far as it goes, of the history, theories and purposes of the dreaded secret revolutionists of Russia. Thus sanctioned, this statement possesses great interest at the present crisis. THE INTERVIEW. My Russian-Hebrew friend escaped from

with every phase of the Russian revolutionmonths, also, the daily companionship of Mr. Hartman, he has had the rarest opportunities for knowing the truth about the diings and policy of the socialistic conspirators against the Czar. 'l am a Russian Socialist," he said. 'The Nihilists are the advanced or radical Socialists. But it is not the Nihilists who war against the Russian Government to-day. The Nihilists never shed a drop of blood. They were apostles not revolutionists. They

are now extinct in Russia. The men of to-

day wno are called Ninilists outside of Rus-

the pursuit of the Russian police only a

short time ago. He had served the propa-

ganda as a schoolmaster. He is a man of

interal education and thoroughly familiar

sis are the Terrorists of Russia. "What is thus known as Nihilism has had two distinct eras. The first is the era of Tchycovsky. It ended in 1872, shortly after the uprising of the Commune. Up to that time there had been no attemps to inaugurate a policy of bloodshed or terror, excepting in 1866, when a small circle was formed and a scheme to kill the Emperor adopted. It failed, and Karakosoff, its leader, was hanged. The scheme was the first indication of a despair that was destined to spread rapidly. The young Libera's of Russia had constitution. But he soon showed that he was as despotic as his father, and his snopression of Polish aspirations, proved that he was as cruel, also.

"The founder of Nihilism was Nicholas Tschernyshersky, editor of the greatest Russian magazine, the Contemporary. translated Mills' Political Economy into Russian and edited it with notes in which he expounded his socialistic ideas. He was a great writer on Political Economy and sociology, and author of a famous novel entitled, "What is to be Done?" He was to was banished to Siberla. For eight years he was kept at hard labor and then his sentence was commuted to confinement to a small town in one of the remotest regions of Siberis. He is now at Astrachan at the mouth of the Volga, but he is not permitted to leave it. All his books are strictly prohibited by the Russian Censor, and everything he has written since his condemnation has been destroyed-even a grammar that he compiled to relieve the tedium of his imprisonment. He is still the idol of the Nihilists, and you may conceive how his fate affects them. For, however a Government might be justified in reverely punishing the terrorists, Ischernyshersky never advocated the policy of rebellion and never invoked bloodshed. Nothing is known of his views of the policy of the modern Nihilists, but all classes of Russian reformers admit that they owe their political and social ideas to him. This influence has caused Carl Marx and La Salle to be studied everywhere in Russia. You cannot find an educated Russian who is not conversant with Mark's"Kapital," and La Salle's works, and Mill's Political Economy as

annotated by Tschernyshersky. "The Nihilist warred against the corrupt religion of the Empire and spread their rationalistic ideas everywhere. They destroyed the idea of God as taught by the priests. We Russian Socialists believe in no worship as taught by the present religions. The ideas of Buchner and Dorwin have supplanted the ancient faith. Our Greek priests had lost all influence through their ignorance and wor dy mindedness; therefore, the materialistic philosophy found no antagonists adequate to combat it. Rationalism became the religion of the educated classes, and the retrines of individual sovereignty to every retation of human life. Women were recognized as the equals of men, with the equal right of independent action. For ten years this propaganda was prosecuted by books and papers secretly printed and secretly distributed, by the translations of socialistic writings of Germany and France and by oral discussions in the societies of the colleges as

well as in the salons of the educated class. "The Commune of 1871 bad a great infigance on the movement of Russia. The repressive measures of the Russian Government had began to throw distrust on the possibil ity of the success of the programme purely peaceful. They were looking for some other method. The whole element of the intelligent class found vent for its feeling, for its thirst, if I may so express myself, in the French Commune. With the | and individually, not here and there, but in assorted in color, and some beautiful designs | coming in of this French influence, the old It began to have faith in conquering a posttion for ideas by a policy of bloodshed. Nihilism entered on its revolutionary era.

"In your American history, our Nihilism corresponded to your auti-slavery agitation under Garrison and Phillips; while the new era of the Russian Terrorists is represented by the men of Kansas and of Harper's Ferry. Necessarily, the craving for a policy of action implied a fierce struggle and demanded men of fierce temper; the class of men of whom favatics and martyrs of Valenciennes lace laid smoothly over sik, are made. And it was so. Nihilism was a and fired a revolver at the general who was beautiful dream; Terrorism has been a higeous holocaust. On our side we have exa. cuted, in 1876 a spy, a detective: in 1877, two spies; in 1878, Herkin, Captain of gers d'armes, and Mesentzoff, chief of the Russian gens d'armes; in 1879, Crapotine, Governor else a cluster of tiny unblown rosebuds, with | of Charcoff, one detective at Kieff and another at Moscow, in 1880, an informer at St. Petersburg, in 1881, the Czar, Alexander II. and a detective at Warsaw, a second at St. Petersburg; in 1882, the Procureur-Gensatin ribbon loops and strings. White wool | ersi Streinicoff; in 1883 and 1884, detectives lace bonnets for girls of two or three years at Odessa and Sudeykin. Besides these exeare in close cap shapes, trimmed with a large | cuttons we made attempts that were unsuc-Alsacian bow of satin ribbon. Pretty little | cessful-in 1879, on the life of the informer, peaked brim bonnets of white nuns' veiling | Gorinovitz at Odessa, and on the lives of or ecru cashmere, lace, or embroidered mus- | General Trepofi and of the assistant-procuraiin, have the brim shirred and the crown tenr Cotliavevsky at Kieff; and had made large and scft-looking like a puff. Some of preparations (by Wittenberg Nicolalff) to asthere are lined with pink or blue silk, and sassinate Alexander II., and to kill the chief of gens d'armes, Drewlein and to shoot Alexander II. (by Solovieff); to blow up the railroad train in which Alexander II. was bonnets, and this may droop on each side in
Alsacian shape, or be placed high and saucylooking in standing loops. Turbans of
white surah or of wool are pretty for small
bays. Egyptian lace turbans have their same time two other mines which were dug longer than it is wide, made of gathered | was made to kill the detested dictator, General Melecoff. In 1882 we tried to kill Gov-

were shot, In 1855, Cherniak was shot, In

1878 Konalsky of Odessa was shot. The list of hangings is longer: In 1856, Karacosoff; in 1879 Dubrovin, Osinsky, Bradner, Antonoff, Salovioff, Bilchansky, Grosky, Theodoroff, Chubaroff, Lisozol, Davidenka, Vittenberg, Logovenko, Malinka, Drabraggin, Maydansky and Drobraggin, In 1880, Molodelsky, Rosovsky and Priesnacoff, These martyrs fell under Alexander II. Under Alexander III. the persons implicated in the Alexander III. the persons implicated in the assassination of the Czar were executed, and subsequently for other acts of disloy-alty. Chaiwin, Gelwacoff and Lechky. The duel has been a bloody one, but it is not over

"The influence of the Commune was

speedily felt everywhere, and especically in the colleges. A spirit was aroused of the most self-sacrificing enthusiasm. It was determined to form a propaganda among the peasants. To instruct them in the gospel of Socialism. Among the peasants nominally free, but still really oppressed, pillaged by corrupt officials, but tenscious to the aucient Russian communal idea that the land belongs to all the people. Here the young propagends thought that they would find a thankful soil for the sowing of the seeds of Socialism, fraternity and equality. They determined to give up all the luxuries of life and go into the people in the disguise of common laborers, shoemakers, doctors, nurses and midwives. But they thought it would be necessary to educate themselves first, and therefore they formed circles to educate themselves-morally by kindly criticism, practically by learning trades, and intellectnally by mutual instruction in science. history and the doctrines of Socialism. Youths of aristocratic lineage were trained as blacksmiths or as nurses. Most of these enthusiasts-Utopists our enemies called us -were well-to do middle c'ass families. In 1873 4 the best elements of the students left their colleges and became members of these secret socialistic circles. Among these enthusiasts who entered their company in 1876 was Hartman. It is estimated that there were ten thousand of these theoretical Nihilists or 'guides' who thus prepared themselves to instruct the people. Others, who did not go into the people, aided those who were suspected and had to fly, by furnishing them with money and false pass-

"These young enthusiasts thus worked from 1872 till 1878. No blood was shed by

"The emancipation of the Russian serfs was merely a sham. It was forced on the Czar by the unanimous opinion of the educated classes. The Crimean War showed us that Western Europe was made up of men. Itnesia of slaves and sloths. They saw that the intellect of Russia was stagnant owing to serfdom and czardom. They believed that Russia would advance as fast as any other boped that the Czar Alexander, who had nation if it had the chance. They saw-this luciantly—would give to Russia a liberal from a military point of view we must abolish serfdom in order to hold our own against foreign nations. Serfdom in fact was abolished as a military need. But the Czar although he abolished serfdom had, so to say, no good will in it. He did it reluctantly. The price of the lands which the seris were to live on was fixed by the governments, that is, by the land owners, for they were made up of the old land owners and serfowners, and these bodies put the price so high that the annual installments constitute so great a tax that the Mojiks are in no way tetter off, economically, than they were be-Russia what Carl Marx and La Salle have fore. They live in the utmost indigence. been to Germany. Twenty-one years ago he | They are whipped when they fail to pay their installments. To escape this tax large numbers seek work in the towns. Many of them would prefer to give their land away. They are still in real slavery.

"As to education, not five per cent. of the peasants can write an address. Their teachers are uneducated. Thousands of schools were broken up when the young students took to teaching The government acts as if it had a grudge against the school

"To raise up a class so degraded was soon seen to be impracticable. It became a question of arithmetic. We converted one Mojik-but five of us were banished to Siberia in doing it. Our punishments were murderous. By 1878 experience had taught us that our policy must be changed. We either cease to propagate our opinions or we must return blow for blow; and avenge the wrongs of our comrades and of the Mojtks by retaliating terror for terror.'

A convention was called in 1876. Two parties with different politics were developed in it-cherno-peredicitzy and the norodovoltzy." Here the policy of terroism tri-umphed. It was soon put into operation. In the propaganda movement the enthusiasts had edured the greatest privations and had been seized by hundreds and sent to Siberia. To the help of the spirit of self-sacrifice, which they had shown was now evoked, the spirit of retribution and despair. The same contempt of luxury, ease, honors, hardships and death, which had been shown in secret, in prosecuting the work of these apostles of the socialistic creed, was now to be exhibited in public by the zealots of the red terror. The public trials of the propagandists in 1878, like the trials of John Brown and his me 1, instead of deterring the people enkindled moral enthusiasm which spread through every rank of Russian society. The convicts were revered as boly maids, or as noble martyrs. The splendid courage of the condemned made converts by the tens of thousand. Blind to the result the Czar hardened his heart and filled the Siberian mines and built new prisons which were soon overcrowded with the Russian propagandists.

"The result was the sudden appearance of the Terrorists. Rebellion was inaugurated Odessa where Kovalsky, a Russian scholar, was ordered to be shot after a trial that was a farce. Other demonstrations were made. They were all put down without mercy. Between an established Government with a million armed men and more, and the unorganized forces of the new movement, it was soon seen that no open war was possible. Such dreams were abandoned. Meanwhile, every great city, and by the scores, men and ban loaning a book, or receiving a letter from a suspect, or expressing a political opinion in the strictest privacy. So terrible were the tortures inflicted on these political prisoners that it is of official record thet seventyflye committed suicide or went mad, and that at Karkoff there were revolts among them to secure the same treatment that was awarded the vilest ordinary criminal!

"The first shot was fired by a woman-Vera Zassulic. She witnessed the brutal flogging of a political prisoner, rushed to the scene ordering it-Trepoff. She was tried and soquitted The enraged Emperor, who had not intended that she should be tried, b.t. sentenced, visited Trepoff when the whole city was rejoicing and ordered Zera to be rearrested. She escaped. Five months afterwards Mesentzeff was shot dead-the head and front of the police of Russia, the Czar's most important instrument of vengeance. From then till now the war, this begun, has continued without pity. The life of the Czar and his officers were sacrificed as remorselessly as he had sacrificed the life of the Terrorist and his sympathizers. It will never cease until the ultimatum of the Executive Committee is I inquired what this ultimatum was and

received a copy of it in a Russian maga-

"When Alexander was killed," continued the Russian Nihilist, "the Executive Committee published a proclamation to his son in which they agreed to abstain from further (November 18) and we did blow up the cars, for the same purpose, near Moscow, by Hartman (on the 19th of November.) At the same time two other mines which were dug did not explode. In 1880, the explosions in the Winter Palace occurred, which, if it had not been premature, would have killed the Emperor and all his suit; and an attempt was made to kill the detested dictator, Genus which the entire freebloodshed on two conditions. They will 'On the side of the Czar the account of bloodshed is more than balanced. In 1862, Arrgold. Shivitzky and Rostoowsky were shot. In 1864, Uvanitzky and Kinevitch were shot. In 1855, Cherniak was shot. during which there should be entire free-

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